FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1839. [NO. 1164.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

20,000 lbs. Prime Bacon.

FOR Sale in Lots to suit purchasers.
JAMES BAKER.
Sept. 13, 1839. 63-*tf.*

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
LARGE ALMANAC
FOR 1840.

20 GROSS just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
Sept. 17, 1839. 63tf

☞ They may also be had at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

SILK AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
At Five per cent. advance on the cost for CASH.

THE Subscribers would apprise Merchants visiting the city of NEW YORK for the purchase of Goods, that, owing to the difficulty of making collections, and the high rate of exchanges, they have come to the conclusion of confining their sales hereafter exclusively to CASH.

As an inducement to purchasers, they offer their large and well selected assortment of *SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, at FIVE per cent. advance on the cost for *cash*.

From their long experience in the business, and the facilities they have in procuring Goods at the lowest prices, purchasers may have a guarantee that their interests will be promoted by examining their stock.

ADDOMS & CUNNINGHAM,
No. 225 *Pearl, corner of Platt St., N. York.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-1m.

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

Regimental Orders.

THE OFFICERS and PRIVATES composing the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for inspection and drill.

The Commissioned Officers are ordered to appear the day previous, for exercise.

By order of the Col. Comd't.,
ELIJAH FULLER, *Adj't.*
Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tt

DIVISION ORDERS.

THE several Regiments composing the Second Division of North Carolina Militia, will assemble at the usual places of Regimental Muster in their respective Counties, for Review and Inspection, as follows:

The 32d (or Sampson)	Reg't, on	Saturday, Oct.	19.
The 41st (or Bladen)	"	Tuesday,	22.
The 85th (or Columbus)		Wednesd.	23.
The 42d (or Robeson L.)	"	Thursday,	24.
The 43d (or Robeson U.)	"	Friday,	25.
The 93d (or Richm'd 1st)	"	Saturday,	26.
The 53d (or Anson Low'r)	"	Monday,	28.
The 54th (or Anson Upp'r)	"	Tuesday,	29.
The 51st (or Richmond 2d)	"	Thursday,	31.
The 44th (or Moore)	"	Saturday, Nov.	2.
The 34th (or Cumberl'd U.)	"	Monday,	4.
The 33d (or Cumberl'd L.)	"	Wednesd.	6.

The review will take place at 12 o'clock, and the inspection immediately after.

By order of Maj. Gen'l. McKay.
JOHN MAC RAE,
Division Inspector.
Head Quarters, Elizabeth-Town, Bladen, Sept. 4, 1839. 62-3t.

Stop the Horse Thief!!

Was stolen from the Subscriber's plantation in Davidson County, on Wednesday night the 4th instant, a deep red sorrel HORSE, Ten or Eleven years old last Spring, about fifteen hands high, rather short body, in common work order, with a white spot or star in his forehead, remarkably good eyes, a small white spot near the top of each of his shoulder blades, and a lump or wen larger than a hen's egg, near the top of his left shoulder,—both the spot and lump were caused by a collar; he is a very rough trotter, and when rode fast his wind appears to be affected, as may be observed by his wheezing. It is believed that he was stolen by a runaway Negro, and that he is making his way in the direction of Fayetteville. Any person or persons, who will apprehend the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and secure my Horse, so that I get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded.

WM. CHAMBERS.
Salisbury, Sept. 13, 1839. 63-3w.

Stationary of all kinds,
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

"Puff away Care."

25,000 SPANISH and American CIGARS
2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Aug. 15. 60-*tf.*

Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.

E. J. HALE.
Aug. 14, 1839.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 7, 1839. 44tf

Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL continue to sell my Morus Multicaulis Trees, of which I have about three thousand, the roots at 20 cents, and the buds at one dollar and fifty cents per hundred, (which is one dollar less than the price in this market last fall,) if applied for by the 10th of October next. I have now Trees from the bud nearly seven feet high. I will furnish Silk Worm Eggs, without charge to persons purchasing my trees; and will agree to buy of them all the merchantable cocoons made from such eggs at the Baltimore prices.

I. WETMORE.
August 15, 1839. 59-tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable PLANTATION belonging to Mrs. Barclay, 36 miles from Fayetteville, on the Stage Road to Raleigh, long known as Mrs. Barclay's Stage House. It comprises between 600 and 700 acres of LAND, a good DWELLING HOUSE, OUT HOUSES, &c. &c.

To a person disposed to buy, it is believed it would be a great bargain.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Barclay on the premises, or to
JOHN S. RABOTEAU, Fayetteville.
August 20, 1839. 59-6w

The Raleigh Standard will please insert six weeks, and send account to this Office.

The Subscriber

IS now receiving, and has on hand, a good assortment of the following articles, viz:

Rio and Cuba Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar; single and double refined Loaf do.; Molasses; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Nutmegs; Camphor; Saleratus; Spanish Whiting; Yellow Ochre; White Lead, dry and in Oil; dry Red Lead; Spanish Brown, (in kegs;) Lamp Black; Collins' & Co's Axes; English and Swedish Iron; Blistered, German and Cast Steel; bright Trace Chains; Shear Moulds; Hoop, Band, Strap and Sheet Iron; Nails and Brads, nos. 3 a 40; Castings; Hanlock's tanned Sole Leather; Cotton Bagging, of extra and common quality; Bale Rope; Seine and Baling Twine; Tanner's Oil; Wrapping Paper; Tallow and Sperm Candles; Teas, (of various kinds and qualities;) a few casks Madeira Wine; Weeding Hoes; 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass; British Blacking, (of superior quality;) Tin Plate; Liverpool Sack and Bulk Salt; Alum Bulk do.; Epsom and Glauber Salts, &c. &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for cash, country produce, or on time to prompt dealers.

CHARLES T. HAIGH.
August 20, 1839. 59-6w

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839.
Wm. L. Adams *vs.* Daniel McLauchlin, Adm'r of John McInnis, dec'd.

[ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, so that a personal notice of said levy cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying said Defendant of said levy on his land, and requiring him to appear at the next Term of our said Court, held on the 3d Monday in October, 1839, replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered up against him, and the Land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand. Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.

[59] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's residence in Richmond county, N. C. some months ago, a bright Mulatto girl slave, named SARAH. Said girl is about 17 to 18 years of age, tolerably well grown, has one of her front teeth out, and her eyes of a light grey or yellow complexion. She has, on former elopements, taken up in the vicinity of the Mulatto Settlement, in Robeson county, and passed there under the assumed name of Betsey Morgan. I understand she was seen in June last, near the Little Marsh, in Robeson county, passing herself off as a free girl, and that her name was Sally or Betsey Butler. I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or in proportion to the above, if delivered to Wm. W. McFarland, Laurel Hill, N. C. I forewarn all persons from harbouring, entertaining, or employing said girl, under the penalty of the law.

JNO. R. BUIE.
Bennettsville, S. C., Aug. 17, 1839. 59-tf.

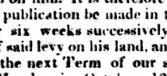
ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.



☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satifaction to Passengers.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser, Cheraw Gazette and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this Office.

Fayetteville, Aug. 14, 1839. 58-3m.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.
—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.
December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

OLD PORT WINE, (IN BOTTLES.)
ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER, and
6 Quarter Casks MADEIRA WINE, ("Constitution" Brand,)—
For Sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
August 27, 1839. 60-tf.

Just received, and for Sale,

34 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bundles Northern HAY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 29, 1839. 52-tf.

RUM and TOBACCO.

25 BBLS. New England Rum.
10 Boxes Tobacco, common and good, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.
July 29. 56-*tf.*

Just received,

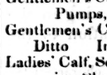
150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.
H. LEETE.
January 1, 1839. 26-tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable Tract of Land lying on Mill Creek, in the upper part of Cumberland County, containing about 300 Acres—the most of it heavily timbered, having never been culled. On the Creek is an excellent SAW AND GRIST MILL, in very good repair. About 75 Acres of the Land has been recently cleared, and well adapted for Corn, Cotton or Tobacco. On the premises are also two excellent Dwelling Houses. Persons disposed to purchase, would do well to call on the Subscriber, living at "Christian's old place."

JOHN E. McRAE.
Sept. 4, 1839. 62-3t.

House of Entertainment.



THE Establishment, formerly occupied by A. F. TOON, Esq., of ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, will be opened as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, on the 15th of September next, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House is in good order, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

DAVID LEWIS.

☞ The North Carolinian and Wilmington Weekly Chronicle will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the Subscriber D. L.
August 28, 1839. 60-3m

COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins, of my own manufacture, at reduced prices. For sale at Messrs. Hall & Johnson's store, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. POWELL.
Robeson County, N. C. July 22, 1839. 55-3m.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Extensive Fall Supply.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street, 3 doors from Market Square, has received a very large and general assortment of *BOOTS AND SHOES*, consisting in part of

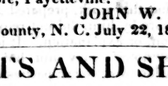
Gentlemen's Calf, Morocco, Seal and Cloth Boots and Shoes,
Gentlemen's Calf and Morocco Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Calf and Seal Slippers,
Ditto India Rubber and Cloth Over-Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Walking Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Slippers, (thick and thin soles,)
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Boots,
Do India Rubber Shoes, (plain and lined,)
Misses' Leather, Morocco, Seal and Prunella Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Calf, Kip and Coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Do do and Morocco Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Boys' Water Proof and Seal Boots,
Do India Rubber Shoes,
A large assortment of Men's and Women's Common and Coarse Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes.

The entire Stock having been purchased direct from the Manufacturers, or at Auction, can and *will* be sold unusually low for Cash, at Wholesale or Retail.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper Leather, Calf, Seal and Morocco Skins,
Binding and Lining Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe Knives, Sparables, Lasts, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.
Sept. 10, 1839. 62-3t.



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.
By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.
Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 271Ypd

CHEAP PAPER
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Just Received, and for Sale,

15 BOXES Stuart's CANDY.
SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST.
August 22, 1839.

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar,
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
—Among which are—

920 PIECES CALICO, well assorted,
150 pieces superior Gingham,
245 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid, and figured,
Bishop Lawns, Prussian Shawls,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread,
Tuck and Side Combs,
Muslin-de-Lanes, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolting Cloths, (Anker,)

With many other articles;—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c., will be offered at reduced prices.
July 2, 1839. 52tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by Jno. M. Dobbin, dec'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry Plantation," embracing in all about 2260 acres, much of it in a high state of cultivation—well fenced; the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable Dwelling Houses, and other convenient out-buildings; fine water; streams, on which are now standing a Mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included, and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The Plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at Private Sale before the ensuing Fall, it will then, on further notice, be disposed of at Public Sale. Persons residing in the low country, and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable Plantation, would do well to examine this. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
July 6, 1839. 53-tf.

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department*, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BAILEY will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals and Stationary,	1	" "

July 10, 1839. 53tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER.

OUR MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS.

"God of our far extended plains,
Thy sweet green fields contented lie,
Thy mountains rise, like holy towers,
To hold communion with the sky!"
Peabody.

The mountains and the valleys wide,
Of our dear native land,
In all their bright green loveliness,
How gloriously they stand!
The white clouds built on azure skies,
Like palaces and towers,
The spanning rainbow's brilliant arch,
Formed of the sun and showers!

The creeping breeze, that floats in waves,
Far o'er the flowering rye;
And purple hills, with clover buds,
Reposing blushingly;
Rich are the fields with bearded grain,
Where the broad valleys run,
To meet the mountain rainparts blue,
Gilt by the cheerful sun.

Oft shadowed into darker spots,
Beneath the floating cloud;
Oft gleaming with a rosy tinge,
Where mantling forests crowd;
All o'er the waving graceful line,
As forth it sweeps along,
Sweet, varied into lofty peaks,
And deep dells, filled with song.

Down midst the slopes, the village spires,
Are rising among bowers,
And o'er each dwelling's garden wall,
Break forth the truant flowers.
And here are all the yeomanry
That grace our happy soil;
Who bid it smile thus beautiful,
Beneath their cheerful toil.

The plough, the scythe, and harrow come,
And cradle in their time,
And spread the boon of plenty round,
Within our changeful clime;
'Tis God that gives the sun, and shower,
The soil, and forest shade:
And husbandmen make joyful here,
The lovely world He made!

W.

A TALE OF GRENADA.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

There was once a poor mason or bricklayer in Grenada, who kept all the Saint's days and holy days, and St. Monday in the bargain, and yet he grew poorer and poorer, and could scarcely earn bread for his numerous family. One night he was aroused from his first sleep by a knocking at the door. He opened it, and beheld before him a tall, meagre, cadaverous-looking priest.

"Hark ye, honest friend," said the stranger, "I have often observed that you are a good Christian, and one to be trusted; will you undertake a job this very night?"

"With all my heart, Senor Padre, on condition that I am paid accordingly."

"That you shall be, but you must suffer yourself to be blindfolded."

To this the mason made no objection; so being hoodwinked, he was led by the priest through various rough lanes and winding passages, until he stopped before the portals of a house. The priest then applied a key, turned a creaking lock, and opened what seemed to be a pouderous door. They quickly entered, the door was closed, and bolted, and the mason was conducted through an echoing corridor and spacious hall, into the interior part of the building. Here the bandage was removed from his eyes, and he found himself in a portico or court, dimly lighted with a single lamp. In the centre was the dry basin of an old Moorish fountain, under which the priest requested him to form a small vault, bricks and mortar being at hand, for that purpose. He accordingly worked all night, but without finishing the vault. Just before day break, the priest put a piece of gold into his hand, and having again blindfolded him, conducted him back to his dwelling.

"Are you willing to return and complete your work!"

"Gladly, Senor Padre, provided I am well paid."

"Well then, to-morrow at midnight I will call again."

He did so, and the vault was completed.

"Now," said the priest, "you must help me to bring forth the bodies that are to be buried in this vault."

The poor mason's hair rose on his head at these words; he followed the priest with trembling steps into a retired chamber of the mansion, expecting to behold some ghastly spectacle of death, but was relieved on seeing three or four portly jars standing in one corner. They were evidently full of money, and it was with great difficulty that he and the priest carried them to the tomb. The vault was then closed, the pavement replaced, and all traces of the work obliterated.

The mason was again hoodwinked and led forth by a route different from that by which he had come. After they had wandered for a long time through a perplexed maze of lanes and alleys, they halted. The priest then put two pieces of gold into his hand. "Wait here," said he, "until you hear the cathedral bell toll for matins. If you presume to uncover your eyes before that time, evil will befall you." So saying, he departed.

The mason waited faithfully, amusing himself by weighing the gold pieces in his hand and clinking them against each other. The moment the bell rung its matin peal, he uncovered his eyes, and found himself on the banks of the Penil, from whence he made the best of his way home, and revelled with his family for a whole fortnight on the profits of his nights' work, after which he was as poor as ever. He continued to work a little and pray a good deal, to keep Saints days and holy days from year to year: while his family grew up as gaunt and ragged as a crew of gipsies.

As he was seated one morning at the door of his hovel, he was accosted by a rich old man, who was noted for owning many houses and being a griping landlord.

The man of money eyed him for a moment from beneath a pair of shaggy eyebrows.

"I am told, friend, that thou art very poor."

"There is no denying the fact, Senor, it speaks for itself."

"I presume then, you will be glad of a job, and work cheap?"

"As cheap, my master, as any man in Grenada."

"That's what I want. I have an old house going to decay, that costs more than it's worth to keep it in repair—for nobody will live in it; so I must contrive to patch it up, and keep it together at as small an expense as possible.

The mason was accordingly conducted to a huge deserted house that seemed going to ruin. Passing through several empty halls and chambers, he entered an inner court, where his eye was caught by an old Moorish fountain.

"It seems to me," said he, "as if I had been in this place before; but it is like a dream. Pray who occupied this house formerly?"

"A pest upon him!" cried the landlord. "It was an old miserly priest, who cared for nobody but himself. He was said to be immensely rich; and having no relations, it was supposed he would leave all his treasures to the church. He died suddenly and the priest and friars thronged in to take possession of his money; but nothing could they find but a few ducats in a leather purse.—The worst luck has fallen upon me, for since his death the fellow continues to occupy my house without paying rent, and I find there's no taking the law of a dead man. The people pretend to hear the clinking of gold all night long in the chamber where the old priest slept, as if he was counting his money and sometimes groaning and moaning about the court. Whether true or false, these stories have brought a bad name upon my house, and not a tenant will remain within it."

"Enough," cried the mason, sturdily—"let me live in your house, rent free, until some better presents, and I engage to put it in repair, and quiet the troubled spirits that disturb it. I am a good christian and a poor man, and not to be daunted."

The offer of the poor man was very readily accepted, he moved with his family into the house and fulfilled his engagements. By little and little he restored it to its state. There was no longer heard the clinking of gold at night in the chamber, but it began to be heard by day in the pockets of the living mason. In a word, he increased rapidly in wealth, to the admiration of all his neighbors, and became one of the richest men in Grenada. He gave large sums to the church, and by way no doubt of satisfying his conscience, and never revealed the secret of his wealth until on his death bed, to his son and heir.

'Better Laugh than Cry!'—So say we.—There's no use in rubbing one's eyes and blubbering over all 'the ills that flesh is heir to.' Red eyes, caused by any thing but brandy, or its kindred are scandalous looking affairs. The best way is to 'stand up to the rack' and take the good things and the evil as they come along, without repining—always cheering yourself with that philosophical ejaculation, 'better luck next time!'

Is dame fortune as shy as a weasel? Tell her to go to thunder and laugh her in the face. The happiest fellow we ever saw, slept upon a plank—and had'nt a shilling in his pocket, nor a coat to his back.

Do you find 'disappointment lurking in many a prize?' Then throw it away and laugh at your own folly for so long pursuing it.

Does fame elude your grasp? Then laugh at the fools that are so often her favorites. She's of no consequence any how, and never buttered a piece of bread or furnished a man a clean dicky.

Is your heart broken by
'Some maiden fair,
Of bright blue eyes and auburn hair?'
Then thank your stars that you escaped with your neck, and make the welkin ring with a hearty laugh. It lightens the weight on one's heart amazingly.

Take our advice on all circumstances to 'laugh dull care away!' Don't be in a hurry to get out of the world—its a very good world, considering the creatures who inhabit it, and is just about as full of fun as it well can be. You never saw a man cut his throat with a broad grin on his face; it's a grand preventive of suicide. There's philosophy, and religion too, in laughing—it shows a clear conscience and sincere gratitude for the good things of life, and elevates us above the brute creation. So here goes for fun—and we'll put in for our share while the ball is rolling.—*Goshen Democrat.*

A Very Compendious Form of Anathema.—Lord Brougham says that the following clerical anecdote was related by Lord Stowell, (who was as celebrated for his fun-loving propensities as for his vast legal knowledge) while presiding at a dinner of the Admiralty Sessions:

A vicar was once so wearied out with his parish clerk confining himself entirely to the 100th Psalm, that he remonstrated and insisted upon a variety, which the man promised; but old habit proving too strong for him, the old words were as usual given out the next Sunday, "All people that on the earth do dwell." Upon this the vicar's temper could hold out no longer, and jutting his head over the desk, he angrily cried out, at the top of his voice, "D——n all people that on the earth do dwell!"

Deacon Marvin, of Lyme, Conn., a large landholder, and exemplary man, was extremely eccentric in some of his notions—his courtship, it is said, was as follows:—Having one day mounted his horse, with only a sheep skin for a saddle, he rode in front of the house where Betty Lee lived, and without dismounting, requested Betty to come to him; on her coming, he told her that the Lord had sent him there to marry her. Betty, without much hesitation, replied, "*The Lord's will be done.*"

Hope.—A bright and beautiful bird is Hope; it comes to us mid the darknes and the storm, and sings the sweetest song when our spirits are saddest, and when the lone soul is weary, and longs to pass away, it warbles its sunniest notes, and tightens again the slender fibres of our hearts that grief has been tearing away.

An old lady in the country had an exquisite from the city to dine with her on a certain occasion. For the desert there was an enormous apple pie. "La ma'am!" said the gentleman, "how do you manage to handle such a pie." "Easy enough" was the quiet reply "we make the crust up in a wheelbarrow, wheel it under an apple tree, and then shake the fruit down into it."

A fortune-teller was arrested in Paris, and carried before the tribunal of correctional police.

You know how to read fortunes? said the president, a man of great wit, but rather too fond of a joke for a magistrate.

I do, sir, replied the sorcerer.

In this case, said the president, you know the judgment we are going to pronounce.

Certainly.

Well, what will happen to you?

Nothing.

You are sure of that?

Yes—you will acquit me.

Acquit you!

There is no doubt of it.

Why!

Because, sir, if it had been your intention to condemn me, you would not have added irony to misfortune.

The president, disconcerted, turned to his brother judges, and the sorcerer was discharged.

Take care Bachelors.—Smokers should never carry locofoco matches in ther vest pockets. A young fellow, recently, on a courting expedition clasped his "dearest" so significantly at parting, that he ignited the matches in his pocket by the pressure, burned off one of his whiskers, and singed the lady's eyebrows.

Avarice in old age, says Cicero, is foolish, for what can be more absurd than to increase our provision for the road, the nearer we approach to our journey's end.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says: 'We know a chap in this city, whose nose is so fiery, that his wife uses it to heat the oven, boil the kettle, and light a candle in the night when the child cries.'

Bugs in a Steamboat bite sharper than they do on shore—the sea air gives them an appetite.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—HALF PAST 3, P. M.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We have London papers to September 3d. The little time we have left for the mails compels us to be brief in our extracts.

A brief reading of our English papers leads to the impression that the prospects for the crops in England are very fair, and that there is a gradual, but slow relief in the money market.

The Weather and the Harvest.—The weather has, during the week ending August 31st, been, with but brief exceptions, highly favorable for gathering in the precious fruits of the earth. Scarcely a doubt now exists, that the harvest will be abundant in quantity and excellent in quality.

Prince Metternich is dangerously ill, and the sacrament has been administered to him.

FROM THE GLOBE OF SATURDAY.

The letters from Hamburg report very unfavorably of the Money Market there: the rate of discount had risen to 7 or 7½ per cent., and the exchange on London had fallen to 13, 1½, which is lower than it has been known for the last twenty years. However, the price of gold there having fallen in the same proportion as the exchange, it will not cause a renewal of the exportation of specie from this side. The cause of all this derangement is said to be the constant drain upon the Bank of Hanburg for *S'leer* to be sent to Russia. At Amsterdam affairs are also getting a little into disorder. For many months the rate of discount charged by the Bank of Amsterdam was kept steadily at 3½ per cent., but they have suddenly advanced to 4, and again, to 5 per cent., in the last fortnight. The directors have, probably, adopted this expedient to guard against the drain which they expect upon them to replenish the stock of bullion in England, as well as for the north of Europe.

The Foreign Exchanges here, yesterday, improved a little on Tuesday's rates. Few Bills were offered, but the demand was very languid, as higher rates are anticipated by most parties. The quotations were, for three months' paper, on Paris 25,60 to 65, on Hamburgh 13,10¾ to 11, and on Amsterdom 12,4½ to 4½.

The pressure for money has rather increased again, to-day, at the Stock Exchange, where the continuation on Consols for the October account has risen to ⅞ per cent., offering an interest of more than 7 per cent. for the six weeks. The market is falling, in consequence of the heavy amount of stock forced upon it. Foreign Securities are also depressed, by the same cause.

FRANCE.

There is no French news of any interest. The Paris papers are occupied with discussions on the sugar question and on the affairs of Turkey and Egypt. The tone of the journals towards this country is the reverse of friendly.

The French Government has caused the claims of the British merchants, sufferers by the blockade of Portendic, to be examined, and has fixed at 60,000f. the amount of the indemnity to which they are entitled.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Mehemit Ali is resolved not to relinquish the advantages he has obtained without a struggle. He demurs to the delivery of the Turkish fleet, and insists upon the hereditary possession of Syria. The forts on the Dardanelles have been repaired, and rendered almost impregnable. Many headless trunks floating in the sea of Marmora attest the despotic cruelty of the Government; and it is said, that Mehemet Ali's assumption of the chief rule would be gladly hailed by the people in Constantinople.

At Alexandria the whole Turkish fleet had entered the port. The crews had received their pay, the Pacha having, to raise the necessary funds, disposed of a part of his cotton. Mehemet Ali was showing the most marked attentions to the Turkish officers, with a view, it was supposed, to induce them to remain with him, in case of his being obliged to return the fleet.

The last French papers say "the French officer who was commissioned to claim the Turkish fleet, in the name of the five great Powers, has received a flat refusal from Mehemet Ali, unless all his exorbitant demands are complied with, and the expenses he has been put to defrayed by the Sultan."

FROM CANTON.

At Canton affairs remained in the same unsatisfactory state. Foreigners were all prisoners, and business, of course, at an end, at all events for the present. All communication between Canton and Macao had been cut off, and the ships were lying in Macao Roads waiting the result of the Commissioners' proceedings.

About one-half of the opium had been delivered up at Lintin, and it was expected the delivery would be completed by the end of April. It was believed that the Admiral, who had concentrated his whole force at Trincomalee, only waited fresh orders to proceed to Canton.

The Singapore papers of the 23d of May mention, that the Siamese authorities, in imitation, no doubt, of the Chinese Government, had made a seizure of opium.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 31.

The demand for Cotton has been to a fair extent during this week, but has been very freely supplied by holders of American, and the market closes heavily at a decline of ¼d per lb. from last week's quotations. Egyptian continues in demand and supports former rates. Brazil is scarce and commands very full prices. Surat is in good demand, and has advanced ¼d per lb. on last week's rates. The sales of the week amount to 33,840 bales, including 1,500 American on speculation and 2,500 American, 360 Pernam, 150 Maranham, and 14 000 Surat for export. 100 bags Sea Island and 500 Stained are announced for auction on Friday next.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET—August 24.

Our Cotton prices during the last eight days have not undergone any variation; in the beginning of the week business was rather languid in the article, but towards its close more activity was perceptible, particularly as holders though firm, made no difficulty in selling at the current prices of the day.

Havre, August 26.—There was to-day a great stir in our Cotton market, and 8038 bales for the most part from the United States, and of inferior and ordinary quality found buyers at an advance of 1 to 2 cts. per ½ killo.

From the Mediterranean.—The following is an extract of a letter from a distinguished American now in the Mediterranean, dated June 23d, 1839:

"The Archipelago is swarming with pirates. The Austrian, French and English have vessels of war to protect their commerce, but although the crew of a vessel having an American gentleman with his wife on board *have all* been murdered by the pirates, *there has not been an American vessel of war up here for more than a year.* The Americans here complain much of it, and inquire of me what has become of our Mediterranean Squadron."

It is so hot in Louisiana, that the hens run mad.—*Boston Morn. Post.*

That's a *fowl* slander.—*Picayune*

MR. RUSH'S LETTER.

It is very rare that we refer to the public letters of Mr. Richard Rush, because those who live in Philadelphia, where they are concocted, know how little political value is to be set upon what he says, and to what motives to assign his epistolary productions; but many persons abroad, who recollect him only as an officer under a former administration, and the candidate of the *party* which *he* now denominates and reviles as *Federalists*, may think that some consequence is to be attached to his remarks. We feel called on to notice a letter which that gentleman has written to a Jacobinical club in Massachusetts, in which letter he expresses his creed quite at large.

The letter starts with a eulogy upon "*democratic principles*" and *democratic institutions*," and this from Mr. Richard Rush, the *uncompromising* friend of *old* John Adams! and the candidate for the Vice Presidency under the *younger* Adams!! A portion of this remarkable epistle is aimed at the FEDERALISTS. Mr. Rush was, we believe, the first man, certainly among the first, to mount the BLACK COCADE, that distinguishing badge of Federalism; and he now ventures to slander that party.

The next object assailed is the *United States Bank:* that, of course, must come in for a share of *his* vituperation. It is a remarkable circumstance in the history of individual hostility to that institution, that almost every Philadelphian who has made it an object of direct or mediate attack, has been, at some time or other, *a disappointed applicant for office or employment under its charter.*

Mr. Rush then deals a few blows at banks in general—a most unfortunate hit, considering that the persons whom he was addressing as the anti-bank party of Masachusetts, it is known, led off in a petition to Congress for a mammoth national bank of *fifty millions.* They did not obtain the fingering of that money, and therefore established a little bank of their own, which managed to absorb a goodly quantity of the public money, rather more of private funds, and then to blow up; and Mr. Rush is writing to the party which has been thus engaged about banks. We have not Mr. Rush's reports before us, but we think that he, while Secretary of the Treasury, volunteered direct compliments to the United States Bank, for its efficient and valuable aid to the Department and the nation in its fiscal operations.

That any man should have written such a letter as is published in Mr. Rush's name, is a matter of astonishment, but that a person of general information should draw so largely on the credulity of the community, and rely so implicitly on its lack of memory, is truly astonishing.—*U. S. Gazette.*

We copy these severe and justly merited strictures, not because we desire to hold up the subject of them to the scorn and detestation of the public—that were bootless, as he has long since shown himself indifferent to the good or bad opinion of his countrymen. Our object is to bring to the notice of the Virginia public the fact, that the *first* man who mounted the *black cockade* of Federalism, is now one of the most conspicuous and most trusted of the leaders of that party, which, in these days of misnomer and hypocrisy, have dubbed themselves the *Democracy!*

But Mr. Rush is not the solitary instance of *black cockade* Federalism enlisting itself under the banner of the spurious Democracy of the present day. Nearly all of his associates of that dark era are still his associates, and being, in the main, the best rewarded, are the most vociferous advocates of the reigning dynasty. There is Mr. Buchanan, who thanked his God that not a drop of Democratic blood flowed in his veins, who is one of the High Priests at the altar of Democracy. There is Mr. Jared Ingersoll, who declared that, had he lived in the Revolution, he would have been a Tory—another of the immaculate Democrats of the Van Buren school. Then there is Mr. Chief Justice Taney, whose Federalism ran into Monarchy—and Mr. Senator Wall of New Jersey, who recently took occasion in the Senate to avow his unalterable adherence to Federalism, and gave evidence of his sincerity by framing a report, claiming rights and privileges for the office-holders, denied to the same class in every kingdom of Europe.

These are only a few of the many. All who, like them, went farthest and claimed most powers for the *Executive*, are still the unscrupulous and indiscriminate supporters of the arbitrary assumptions of the present Federal Executive. We do not blame them for their course. In supporting the present Administration, they act with entire consistency, and show the sincerity of their devotion to their ancient principles. They are they who were formerly advocates of a strong, an omnipotent Executive—They are identically the same things at the present day. When the rest of their Federal brethren were in favour of increasing the powers of the *three* branches of the Federal *Government*, these ultra Federalists were struggling to concentrate all power in the hands of one, that of the *President*. They are doing the same thing now. They see and know that the principles and measures of the pseudo-Democracy tend inevitably to make the Executive an autocrat—and that of all things is the object nearest their hearts.

We repeat, therefore, that there is perfect consistency in their support of the *Monocratic* party. The only matter to be excepted to, is that whilst their *principles* are unchanged, they have doffed their old name and assumed a new one. Mr. Buchanan does not now inveigh against democratic blood—(Democracy is the road to the office)—but he is as steadfast now as he ever was in claiming absolute and dictorial powers for the Executive. He and the rest of his squad now profess great love for the "dear people"—but that is done merely to enable them the more securely to cheat the people and clutch the *spoils.*—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA HERALD.

BORROWED CAPITAL.

"Men who trade on borrowed capital ought to break" was, and still is, one of the diversified and conflicting mottos inscribed on the banners of the Van Buren legions. It was the war-cry when "the party" assailed the commercial interest of the country, and desolated the hopes of both our internal and foreign trade. *Borrowed Capital!* BORROWED CAPITAL!! rang from Georgia to Maine. The infuriated cormorants for office took up the cry, and, had it been within the bounds of belief, we might have supposed them a band of traders, voyaging, through a sea of sands, to Mecca, buying and selling for gold, and gold only. What must we think of this talismanic exclamation, when we daily see the very men who uttered it most coldly supplicating for a little "borrowed capital?" Nor is it to individuals that the want is confined. The General Government has been *compelled* to resort to the credit system to sustain its operations. Having squandered the revenues of the nation with most criminal prodigality, it had to bow to the necessity of its condition, and come in a supplicant for "borrowed capital." It was no matter of choice that the bonds of the Bank of the United States were sold to the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania. The Treasury of the United States was exhausted, and the Government was compelled to draw upon its future resources for the supply of its present wants. Nor was this the only evidence furnished by the General Government of the insincerity of the doctrines avowed by its head. After having drawn on all its future resources, it was obliged to pledge the integrity and property of the nation to purchase *oil* to grease its wheels. Treasury notes were issued, at the instance and recommendation of Mr. Van Buren, to the extent of millions, and this, too, while the cry of "borrowed capital" was echoing through the land. Whilst the Treasury was full, and there was no need of aid, the fulminations of Van Burenism against the credit system were loud and fearful; but the moment the (loose change) surplus revenue of the nation was divided among the corrupt, or doled out to the importunate, of the sycophants who knelt at the footstool or licked the hand of power, we find the credit system is from necessity resorted to, and those who were denounced were humbly invoked to sustain the Government and feed her train-bands. Let our readers contrast the two conditions of the country. Let them recall the hour when, in the midst of his proud prosperity, the President's voice uttered one motto through a thousand organs, and compare it with the hour when the property of the Government was put into the hands of a broker to be disposed of on commission to raise "means," and he will have a fair exemplification of the practical operation of the doctrine alluded to.

PUBLIC LANDS.

"These public lands belong to all the States.—They were acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole people of the Union, and belong as much to Maine as to Illinois. The people of the Western States, however, claim them as their own. Benton and other demagogues have encouraged them to make the demand, and it is now a leading question in their politics. To get the votes of the West for himself, Mr. Van Buren proposes to give up these lands, and thus rob the old States of their property. Will the people of the East see such a profligate game played, and offer no resistance? The case is plain. The most stupid men cannot fail to understand it. Are our State funds and our individual funds so flush in Maine, that we can afford to be thus shuffled out of our just share of this great property? Are two or three millions of dollars of no consequence to us? Are we willing that the Little Magician, the man who *negotiates* about our boundary, should take all this wealth to buy for *himself* and his horde of plunderers the votes of the new States!"

Kennebec Journal.

The above covers the whole case—and it does seem to us so plain, that it is impossible the people can misapprehend it, or, understanding it properly, can fail to perceive their true interest. Shall the wasteful prodigality of the Administration continue, or shall the expenses of Government be reduced to an economical state, and the surplus appropriated to the wants of the people? This is the true question.

It is plain and incontestible, that if the annual expenditure be limited to 14 or 15 millions, (the sum deemed the height of extravagance in the time of the younger Adams,) there will be an immense surplus for distribution among the States. There will be an ample fund to meet State taxation, or to complete the various systems of Internal Improvement which are in progress in the various States.—Is it better that this money should be wasted by Government, as at present, upon objects of no public utility, or be stolen by its agents and dependents, than to be devoted to great works of improvement, or to a reduction of the burdens of the people? The consumption of 30 or 40 millions a year by our *economical* Administration, without any thing to show for it, save purse-proud office-holders, pampered menials, and absconding Sub-Treasurers, has exhausted the national resources, and not only reduced the Federal Treasury to the verge of bankruptcy, but well nigh visited the same blessing upon all the States. Every where we hear of a suspension of State improvements for want of funds, which have been stolen by such men as Swartwout and Price, or lavished upon Executive favorites. And on all sides, too, we hear the cry of the necessity of increased taxation to meet the current demands of the State Governments. Before the lapse of another year,, our anticipations will be greatly disappointed, if this subject does not be brought home to the bosom of every citizen of Virginia. We have already felt the want of the six or eight millions which would have been ours under Mr. Clay's Land Bill, and which have been squandered in feeding the insatiable rapacity of Government dependents—and we shall feel the want of them still more before the expiration of another year. We wish the people to remember this, when, at the next session of the Legislature, or the one ensuing, they shall be called upon to submit to an increase of their taxes—we would have them bear in mind, that that increased taxation is only rendered necessary because of the prodigality of our Federal rulers, and their profligate policy in regard to the public domain.

Of course the only preventive of this evil is to stay the waste and corrupt profusion of the Administration. While this continues, it will exhaust all the resources of the country, if they were four-fold greater than they are, and substitute want and penury for wealth and prosperity.

Richmond Whig.

Mr. Clay's Land Bill.—One of the most excellent bills ever earnestly desired by a People, and arbitrarily defeated by their rulers, was Mr. Clay's bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. This bill, (which would have given near two millions of dollars to the State of Maryland,) instead of spending that money for electioneering purposes, or allowing the Government officers to elope with it, was passed by both Houses of Congress; the President killed it by his veto—not by a fair and legitimate exercise of that constitutional power, but by a shameful evasion of the law and dereliction of duty. The bill was neither approved nor returned by the President, with his objections, at the session at which it was passed; had it been returned, it would have been a law in spite of the President, for it would have passed by a constitutional majority. But the President, well aware of this, and determined to defeat the will of the People, kept the bill until the next session, when a more subservient Congress would yield to his will.

Thus the People were defrauded of their rights, and the money due to the States, and demanded by the States, was withheld. What has become of that money? Let the records of Congress show. Let the reports of the secretary show. Let Swartwout and Price answer. Let the sixty-four out of sixty-seven land receivers who have proved defaulters answer. The money has been expended in elections, and the base instruments of the Administration have fled to Texas or to Europe, and are now living in luxury and ease upon their portion of those spoils which should have been rendered to the People. Such is one chapter in the history of this Government. There are others equally black.—*Providence Journal.*

THE MADISON PAPERS.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.—The personal and intimate friends of Mr. Madison, who knew with what labor and care he had prepared for the press the manuscript purchased by Congress since his death, must have seen, with great surprise and concern, the paragraph in your paper of September 7, in which it is stated that "much unexpected delay has been occasioned in the publication by the state of the manuscript, and the necessity of explaining many allusions familiarly made at the time of writing by Mr. Madison, but which a lapse of sixty years had rendered obscure. Mr. H. D. Gilpin, the accomplished Solicitor of the Treasury, to whose superintendence the work was fortunately committed by the Committee of Congress, has taken much pains to elucidate these passages, having added some hundreds of notes in explanation of the text. Mr. Sparks, also, has lent his valuable assistance for the same object. The work is all stereotyped, and will make three volumes instead of two, as originally announced."

This is certainly a most extraordinary statement, and not only mistakes facts, but is calculated to do great injustice to Mr. Madison. If, in the order of Heaven, the old patriot and sage is permitted to look down on us, what must be his astonishment and chagrin to see his countrymen *rejoicing* that this, the favorite bantling of his life, to the perfection of which he had studiously labored in the meridian and in the evening of his days, had been deemed FORTUNATE, in consequence of its imperfections, in being committed to the superintendence even of an "accomplished Solicitor of the Treasury." And what must his personal friends think, who knew him to be so profoundly acquainted with our language, and so skilled and considerate in its use—he who Mr. Jefferson declared had a more thorough and discriminating knowledge of the English language than any one he ever knew—of his having, after all the labor bestowed on the manuscript, left it in a state that required the labor of several years, and "some hundreds of notes" to render it intelligible!

It is due alike to the character of Mr. Madison, as to the history of the interesting and valuable work in question, that the Public should be informed that the original manuscript, which the paragraph represents to have become obscure from the lapse of sixty years, is now in the custody of Mrs. Madison; and that the manuscript purchased by Congress was a fair and full copy, taken under the supervision of Mr. Madison, who carefully compared it with the original, taking care to have the names of the members written out at length, and all such "notes" and other explanations added, as to render it entirely intelligible, as he conceived, to all when it should be published. In fine, he put the last finish to the manuscript a few years before his death, even punctuating and preparing it in every respect for publication, and desired it should be published immediately after his decease; and has often been heard to remark that the manuscript in question was ready for the press, and would make three volumes, (not two, as stated in the paragraph in your paper.)

A manuscript thus prepared for the press by Mr. Madison himself, and which he requested should be published immediately after his death, has been withheld for years, because, as is alleged, of its being obscure and unintelligible, and finally published with "some hundreds of notes of explanation." I must confess, Messrs. Editors, I cannot understand this; and however high may be my estimation of the "accomplished" note makers, or commentators, I do not think they understand the subject, our language, or the intelligence of our citizens, better than Mr. Madison did; and that this work, prepared for the press with so much care by him, did not require their revision, correction, or explanation. It is to be hoped their numerous "notes" may not have a political tinge, and be made to subserve parties or persons, as we find many "notes" in certain editions of the Bible made to promote sectarian doctrines. Whatever may have been the motive, I wish, and I think the American People wish, that this first edition of their political bible had been without note or commentary; given to the world as its learned and virtuous author left it, and as he intended it to have been given.

A FRIEND OF MADISON.

National Vanity.—The following are the remarks of Mr. Murray, in relation to the national vanity of Americans:

There remains one more American characteristic, frequently noticed by travellers, on which I wish, in conclusion, to offer a few observations. I alluded to the national vanity with which the Americans are usually charged by English writers. Its existence and prevalence I admit: but I am very far from viewing it as a heinous offence, or as deserving the animadversions which have been so generally bestowed upon it.—In truth, I know not any nation that has ever been distinguished in history, where this has not been a national characteristic, and certainly it has never been carried to a greater height than in Brtain. There is not a popular poem, or ballad, or proverb, in which our unequalled superiority over every other people is not set forth; neither is there a sailor in our fleet who does not believe that one Englishman is equal to three Frenchmen, as certainly as that three and one make four. Look again at the gallant nation last named, and see in their drama, in their ballads, in their proclamations, whether it is not assumed as an indisputable fact, that of the habitable earth, France is the mistress—Paris, the capital.

No reader who is even slightly acquainted with the literature of Germany and Spain, or of ancient Rome and Greece, can have failed to observe the prevalence of the same characteristic in all those countries, especially in the last mentioned. The Athenians, not content with asserting their superiority in arts and arms over all the nations which they designated as "barbarous," would not even admit of competition with the rival community of Lacedæmon. The philosophic Tucydides prefaces an eloquent speech, which he records of Brasidas, the Spartan commander, with this parenthesis; "for he was not a bad speaker, so far as a Lacedemonian can speak."*

On the above grounds, I am disposed to view in a more favorable light, that national vanity with which Americans are charged by most travellers. Sometimes vanity will adopt the motto, "Esse quam videri," and then it becomes one of the noblest impulses that can animate the breast. If I were an American, I confess I should be proud of my country—proud of its commercial enterprise—of its gigantic resources—of its magnificent rivers, and forests, and scenery—still more proud should I be of its widely diffused education and independence, and of the imperishable memory of its heroic father and founder!

*No English words can give the epigrammatic and contemptuous force of the original expression.

Novel Tea Party.—An aged laborer, named Abraham Meeking, and his wife, with 67 of their children and grandchildren, were entertained last week at tea on the lawn of a gentleman's house in the parish of East Stonham, Suffolk, by the farmers of the parish, whose wives waited on the aged couple and their descendants.

English Paper.

Rum.—This liquid, while in hog's-heads, can do but little mischief; but when it gets into men's heads—look out.

STEAMBOAT WILMINGTON.

The Wilmington is a new boat, just finished, and left our waters for the first time on Thursday last for Wilmington, N. C. in charge of Capt. Ivy. She is owned by the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, for whom she was built by contract with, and under the supervision of Messrs. Watchman & Bratt, distinguished Machanists and Engine Builders of Baltimore.—Mr. Langly B. Cully was the Shipwright; and competent judges who have examined, have pronounced the workmanship faithfully executed; the materials not to be surpassed in quality; and her model is certainly beautiful. Her length is 172 feet, breadth of beam 24 feet, and depth of hold 10 feet, and her admeasurement about four hundred tons. Her bucket wheels are of iron, which is a new feature in building in this country; her Engine, one of Watchman & Bratt's best, 135 horses power, and she has one of Raub's patent double self-acting safety valves, the first which has ever been introduced to operate successfully, on board of any boats on our waters. The accommodations are ample for 100 passengers, having that number of berths, by each of which depends a life preserver.

The cabins are neatly, not gaudily, furnished, and the upholstery is in correspondence. The dining saloon which is about 40 feet long by 12 wide, extends from near the taffrail to the companion way of the main or gentlemen's cabin, and is lighted by 11 windows on each side; the furniture is in keeping with the other cabinet articles, but the ornamental portions, although strictly chaste, are carried a degree or two farther in the porcelain imitation to the pilasters between the windows, the cornices of the ceiling, &c. and the gilding. The wood with which the saloon is finished, is beautiful crotch mahogany and bird eye maple; and the whole is turned off in that kind of style which goes to show the correctness of the views of the owners in selecting agents to represent their interests. The Wilmington is one with three other boats, the Gov. Dudley, North Carolina, and C. Vanderbilt, which form the line between, and leave Charleston, S. C. and Wilmington, N. C. daily, in connection with the Railroad from the latter to Halifax, carrying the great Southern mail. Her cost, we believe, is about $60,000.

Lyford's Price Current.

The Twin or Okra Cotton.—Some interesting particulars respecting this new species of cotton, as is detailed in a letter from a planter, is published in the Savannah Georgian. The discovery of it appears to have been entirely accidental. A gentleman of Augu ta, Alabama a few years ago bought some Petit Gulf seed. In a field sown with this seed a single stalk was observed without limbs, and having great numbers of bolls adhering immediately to the stock or in clusters on very short limbs. From these seeds the variety has been propagated. In 1837, the seed was sold as high as 50 cents a piece; last fall $160 was paid for a bushel. The plant exhibits a distinct variety; the stalk had rarely any limbs longer than one joint, sometimes two; the bolls were two, three and sometimes seven in a cluster, the stems of all the bolls shooting from one place, and at the top of the short limb. The cotton is exceedingly fine, being from two to four cents a pound better than ordinary; the color and staple of the wool is described as very superior, and unequalled by the finest and softest short staple. Another advantage of this variety is, that it comes to maturity and opens two weeks earlier than common; in rich land the stalks grow quite tall, reaching as high as six or eight feet; the luxuriant growth of the plant in fertile soils may render topping necessary; its appearance is very much like the common okra, having a similar stalk, with cotton leaves. If the anticipations indulged respecting this lately discovered variety of the cotton plant are ever realized, the success of the experiment must add immensely to the agricultural wealth of Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States.

N. O. Bulletin.

Twin Cotton.—We were shown, a few days since, a stalk of the *Twin Cotton*, raised by Mr. William Thomas, of Davidson county. He informs us that he planted it in the same kind of soil, in which he planted some other that is common among us, and that it opened about five days before the common cotton. It has, we believe, been recently introduced into this country, and we recommend it to the notice of our readers. It is called Twin Cotton, from the circumstance of the bowls putting out from the stalk in clusters, in singular order and beauty. The staple is certainly superior to any cotton we have seen, and we are informed that the advantage in the yield is very great.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A Business Transaction.—The N. O. Picayune of the 15th inst. tells a curious story about a shipment of coffins made to a respectable firm of that city by one Robert Ellwell, of N. York some four months since. It seems that in making the consignment he had his coffins all put up in nine cases. They were of assorted sizes to fit into one another, spoon fashion, or like the cups of a conjuror Instead of marking the cases "Coffins—keep this side up," they were labelled "Pianos with care;" and he writes a letter to the house to which they were consigned, in a true mercantile fashion, something like this:—

"Gentlemen—On board the——you will find nine cases of piano-fortes, consigned to your order. As the taste for music appears to be making rapid strides in the south, and as instruments *such as I send you* must inevitably increase in value I would advise at present you merely take them into your warerooms, permitting them to remain in the cases, subject to my future directions.

I am, gentlemen, &c. &c."

Those future directions were, that instead of the cases containing the "soul of music," they were filled with the clothing of death—mahogany and highly polished coffins "of all sizes, to suit purchasers." The consignees felt so indignant at the endeavor to make them a tool of so disreputable a "commission business," that they sold the "pianos" to the Direction of the Charity Hospital for a dollar a piece, a sum barely sufficient to pay them for charges advanced.

Norfolk Herald.

Mrs. Siddon's first appearance in Dublin.—The following bulletin of bulls in the shape of a critique appeared in a Dublin newspaper on the occasion of Mrs. Siddons' first appearance there. 'Tis old but humorsome.

"On Saturday, May 30, 1784, Mrs. Siddons, about whom all the world has been talking, exposed her beautiful, adamantine, soft and lovely person for the first time, at the Smock Alley Theatre, in the bewitching, tearful and all melting character of Isabella. From the repeated panegyrics in the impartial London newspapers, we are taught to expect the sight of a heavenly angel; but how were we supernaturally surprised into the most awful joy at beholding a mortal goddess. The house was crowded with hundreds more than it could hold.—with thousands of admiring spectators who went away without obtaining a sight.

This extraordinary phenomenon of tragic excellence! this star of Melpomene! this comet of the stage! this sun in the firmament of the muses! this moon of blank verse! this queen and princess of tears! this Donellan of the poisoned bowl! this empress of the pistol and dagger! this chaos of Shakspeare! this world of weeping clouds! this Juno of commanding aspects! this Terpsichore of the curtains and scenes! this Proserpine of fire and earthquake! this Katterfelto of wonders! exceeded expectation, went beyond belief, and soared above all the natural powers of description! she was nature itself! she was the most exquisite work of art! she was the very daisy, primrose, tube rose, sweetbriar, furze blossom, gilliflower, wall flower, cauliflower and rosemary! in short, she was a bouquet of Parnassus.

Where expectation was raised so high, it was thought she would be injured by her appearance; but it was the audience who were injured—several of them fainted before the curtain was drawn up.

When she came to the scene of parting with her wedding ring, ah! what a sight was there! The very fiddlers in the orchestra, albeit unused to the melting mood, blubbered like hungry children crying for their bread and butter; and when the bell rang for music between the acts, the tears fell from the bassoon player's eyes in such plentiful showers, that they choked the finger stops; and making a spout of that instrument, poured in such torrents on the first fiddler's book, that, not seeing the overture was in two sharps, the leader of the band actually played in one flat. But the sobs and sighs of the groaning audience, and the noise of corks drawn from the smelling bottles, prevented the mistakes between flats and sharps being discovered.

One hundred and nine ladies fainted, forty six went into fits, and ninety five had strong hysterics! The world will hardly credit the truth, when they are told that fourteen children, five women, one hundred tailors and six common council men were actually drowned in the inundation of tears that flowed from the galleries, the slips and the boxes, to increase the briny pond in the pit; the water was three feet deep, and the people that were obliged to stand upon the benches, were, in that position, up to their ancles in tears!

An act of parliament against her playing any more, will certainly pass."

Cautiousness well developed.—A party of engineers on the Eastern railroad, who were making their surveys on the route between Newburyport and Portsmouth, finding themselves, a short time since, at some distance from their quarters, towards evening called at a neighboring house to ask permission to leave their *level* and other instruments for the night. An old lady appeared at the door, and upon hearing the request, "La? not for the world," said she, "I'm afeard they'll *go off?*" "Oh no, madam," said the inquirer, there's no danger of that." "Oh," said she, "I've heard of so many accidents by guns and railroads, that I should really be afraid to sleep in the house with them;" and notwithstanding their protestations the good lady persisted in her refusal, and the party were compelled to shoulder their *dangerous* implements and carry them to their lodgings at some distance to relieve the lady's apprehension of their "*going off.*"

Newburyport Herald.

John Smith's last Indiscretion.—We find the following connubial record in the Otsego Republican. Where the "city of Rowesville" is situated, passeth our knowledge of geography:

"Married, in the city of Rowesville, on Tuesday, Col. *John Smith*, aged 82, to Miss *Prudence Sweet* aged 14, both of that city."

Miss *Sweet* would find this business bitter if it were not for the bright prospect that it will be of brief duration—a consideration that we dare say weighed with her. By the time the child becomes marriageable, the old fellow will probably be out of the way, and leave her at liberty to find somebody as big a fool as she has proved herself on this occasion.

At all events, we are glad to find "John Smith" married, for now we have hopes that he will "settle down and be steady." He has been in jail for stealing, been whipped at the post for larceny among the sheep, has been drowned, horseponded, tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail, elected to the Legislature of several States, hanged, and divorced, convicted of bigamy, arson, rape, and writing for the newspapers, set in the stocks, sent to Blackwell's Island, preached, prayed; fought Turks at Belgrade, married a Virginia squaw, and done almost every thing else; but, thank Heaven, there is now to be an end to him. He has married a girl of 14.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Stays.—Lady Mary Wortley Montague says "one of the highest entertainments in Turkey is having you go to their baths. When I was introduced to one, the lady of the house came to undress me; another high compliment they pay to strangers. After she had stripped off my gown, and saw my stays, she was very much struck at the sight of them and cried out to the other ladies in the bath, "come hither and see how cruelly the poor English ladies are used by their husbands: you need not boast, indeed, of the superior liberties allowed you, when they lock you up in a box."

A Climax.—The presiding judge in the High Court of Justiciary of Edinburgh, whilst addressing a prisoner who had barely escaped conviction, and admonishing him to be careful for the future, gave utterance to the following outrageous specimen of the *anti-climax:*—"Recollect, sir, that although you have escaped this time, your next misdemeanor will in all probability, be arrested by the strong arm of the law; for I caution you to bear in mind, that the all-seeing and all-searching eye of God, and of the *Edinburgh Police*, is upon you!"

Red Hair.—"A tinpenny your honor, only a tinpenny," exclaimed a sturdy beggar at a stage coach door in Ireland, to a Scotchman with fiery ringlets, but who was quite insensible to the appeal; "a tinpenny yer honor, or a penny, or a ha'penny, plase ye." Finding the Scot inexorable, the beggar altered his tone, and said, "Will yer honor plase to *lind* me a lock of yer hair to light my pipe wid."

We are indebted to a friend at Ashville, N. C. for the sketch of the proceedings of the meeting of the Directors of the Road Company at that place, which follows. It is stated that Asheville is now crowded to excess with visiters, and they continue to arrive in great numbers.

Charleston Courier.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 16.

The Directors of this Company met at 12 o'clock this day, according to adjournment; delegates appearing from North and South Carolina and Tennessee, sufficient to form a quorum.

The Board proceeded to business—the President, Gen. Hayne, submitted his Third Annual Report, an able and elaborate document, exhibiting the transactions of the Company for the past year, their present condition, the construction of the Road between Branchville and Columbia, and the success of the surveys between Columbia and the Butt Mountain, with a view of the proposed *location* of the Road, should it be deemed advisable by the Stockholders.

The maps and profiles of the above route, viz: from Columbia to the Mountains, was also exhibited to the directors by Major McNeill, the Chief Engineer, which reflects great credit on the Engineers engaged in the work, and shows that the parties under Mr. E. S. Chesbrough and Mr. M. Scott have been diligently employed during the past season.

Fall Trade.—Our town is already assuming a busier, and more animated aspect, in consequence of the coming in of the winter supplies of our merchants. Within the last week several richly freighted vessels have arrived from Philadelphia and New York, with goods for this place, and the interior. It is with pleasure we note the gradually increasing area of country for which Wilmington is becoming the shipping port. We now see goods marked for places in the interior which have hitherto obtained their supplies through other ports. This is as it should be, and every exertion should be made by our merchants and forwarding agents to secure this trade permanently, otherwise it will be sought for and retained by some more quick sighted and enterprising neighbour. There is a large portion of North Carolina which trades with Petersburg, Charleston, and even more Southern cities, the business of which ought to be carried on through this port. Every attempt should be made to divert and secure this trade to Wilmington. West India products particularly can be purchased in our market of a better quality and upon more favourable terms here than there, and the cost of transportation is certainly less. The country merchant by laying in such supplies here, could obtain them at a less cost, and consequently afford them at lower rates to his customers.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

We are glad when we can find any thing in the "Democratic Review" which "jumps exactly with our humor." The Review quotes from Madame Campan's Memoirs, an account of Dr. Franklin's appearance at the Court of Louis XVI, as follows:—

"Franklin appeared at court in the dress of an American cultivator. His straight, unpowdered hair, his round hat, his brown cloth coat, formed a contrast with the laced and embroidered coats and the powdered and perfumed heads of the courtiers of Versailles."

And to this extract the Review appends the following note:—

"And we fear would form a contrast still stronger and stranger with the tinselled and tasselled trumpery in which his successors, our modern American diplomatists, are permitted to belittle themselves in European Courts. State dresses forsooth, of gold tinsel and broidery, as if the simple *man*, in a government expressly based upon an equality of rights in men, were unfit to represent his country, till the monkey taste of an exploded monarchical fashion had decked him in its gaudy trappings, in imitation of the stars and mantles of hereditary aristocracy.—Admitting the principle in this instance, where it strikes us that it ought most expressly to be denied, how can we refrain, in justice, from applying it in all others. If court dresses and embroidery are requisite to give dignity to an American Ambassador, why can we not also see justice in a huge wig, and wisdom and a superior nature in garters, coronets, and ermine! We believe with Burns—

'The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
A man's the gowd for a' that.' "

Very well. This is what we have always been preaching. But Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Cass, Mr. Dallas, and all the rest of our modern patent Democratic Ambassadors have nevertheless, persisted in decking themselves out in their "tinselled and tasselled trumpery," in spite of all our exhortations, and Dr. Franklin's example, to boot. They say, it is required—for *their dignity*. Probably so. Strip them of their tinsel—and what then?

The American Minister at Vienna.—Our readers may recollect a letter, four or five months ago, from Mr. Muhlenberg, American Minister at Vienna, to some friend in Pennsylvania, which related how he had astonished the natives with his German, how he was caressed by the Austrian grandees, and various other matters which, in the fulness and simplicity of his heart, he poured out to his friend in confidential communing, all of which the said friend, seeking the glorification of the minister, unfortunately put into the newspapers. This indiscretion of the friend not only went nigh to make the minister ridiculous at home, but, as might have been foreseen, it has placed him in an awkward predicament abroad. So we infer, at least, from an extract of a letter from Vienna, under date of the 2d July, which appears in the "Anzeiger des Westens" of St. Louis, and which, translated, is as follows:—*National Intelligencer.*

"The North American Envoy, Mr. Muhlenberg, finds himself in a very unpleasant situation, on account of the awkward expressions of some of the American papers in relation to some high persons here, which expressions are ascribed to the indiscreet use made of the Envoy's private correspondence."

A person once telling an extraordinary story to rather skeptical hearers, one asked the narrator, 'Sir if you had not seen the circumstance yourself, could you believed it?'

'Indeed,' replied the other, 'I could not.'

'Then,' rejoined the first, 'you will excuse me if I don't believe it neither.'

Meeting a Job Half Way.—One of the New Orleans editors, with his compositors, cases, &c. proceeded by steamboat to Mobile, for the news by the British Queen, and waited ten days. The news was put in type on their way down the lake, and slips issued, containing full intelligence, immediately on their arrival at New Orleans.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1839.

VOTE ON SCHOOL LAW.

	For.	Against.
Cumberland County,	881	246
	246	
Majority,	635	

The Raleigh Register says:—"In addition to the returns heretofore published, we learn that the School Law has been ratified by large majorities in Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, Macon and Cherokee, and that it has been rejected in Yancy County."

It is proposed to hold a Van Buren Convention in Raleigh sometime during the Winter, to nominate a candidate for Governor. At an Administration meeting recently held in Beaufort County, Gen. Wm. A. Blount was recommended as a suitable candidate for the office.

VERMONT.—It is stated that the Whigs will have in the Legislature on joint ballot 136 members, and the Loco Focos 121.

In Maine, the Loco Focos have as usual carried the State. The vote of both parties is greatly reduced since the last Election.

The Congressional Elections for members of the twenty-sixth Congress have taken place in all the States except Maryland and Mississippi. In the former of these, it will take place on the first Wednesday in October, and in the latter on the 4th and 5th of November. From the general tone of the Whig papers, we infer that their prospects are highly flattering in both States.

Mr. Henry D. Machen, Editor of the Washington (N. C.) Whig has been assaulted by Mr. Wm L. Kennedy, for having published that a report was in circulation that the said Kennedy had attempted to bribe an elector to vote against Stanly at the late election.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—From the Norfolk Beacon we learn that an affray took place at Edenton, in this State, on the 13th instant, in which Mr. Bland, the Postmaster, was stabbed through the body by a man named Whitaker Benbury. "It appears," says the Beacon, 'that Mr. Bland was engaged in opening the mail, with closed doors, when Benbury knocked at the door of the office, and demanded admittance, which was refused. Benbury then broke open the door, and on his refusal to leave the house, Mr. Bland attempted to put him out by force, when he was stabbed through the body. Fears were entertained that Mr. Bland would not recover. Benbury has been arrested and is now in jail. What aggravates this outrage is that Mr. Bland has a wife and six children dependent upon his exertions for support. It is also stated that Benbury has a wife and four children, whose feelings may well be imagined from the rash and guilty conduct of their protector. We have given the facts as we have heard them."

"*The Mails.*—We are daily suffering from the Mail *derangement* in this section of the country. Day after day, for the last six months, has subscriber after subscriber withdrawn from our list in consequence of inability to obtain the Advertiser. In some instances we are informed that the post office has been broken up, in others that the paper is withheld by Amos' hirelings after it arrives at its destined office. This is particularly the case at Kenansville, in Duplin County. One subscriber told us that he instructed the post master to say to us, that he was desirous of taking our paper, but he was obliged to discontinue it, because it was withheld at his office. Truly this is a pretty state of things! And is there no remedy—Have we nothing to hope from the incision-knife of the Post Master General? Must we coolly sum up our losses and place them to the account of our political sins? We hope not! We hope that when this, our complaint, reaches Mr. Kendall's eye, he will redress our grievances by forthwith dismissing his unworthy stewards, and taking such further steps in the premises as justice requires. There is not *one single post office* from this place along the coast, where there used to be five or six, and a two horse mail coach twice a week, to Onslow Court House.

"Verily! this is reform with a vengeance!

We copy the above from the Wilmington Advertiser. We, too, have reason, and great reason, to complain of the "*derangement*" of the mails. We receive, almost daily, letters from subscribers complaining of not receiving their papers,—some, that the papers become old before they get them, and others, that they do not get them at all. We were directed a few weeks since to send our papers for certain offices on Wednesday night, instead of Thursday morning as was customary, as their conveyance would be facilitated thereby. We did so, and the result is, that where our subscribers formerly received their papers in less than *two* days after they were printed, they have now to wait about *ten* days before they can receive them. "This *is* reform with a vengeance!"

THE FEVER IN THE SOUTH.—The ravages of the Fever in Augusta, Mobile and New Orleans are most melancholy. There appears to be little or no diminution of the number of cases in either of the above-named places. The Augusta Constitutionalist, of the 19th instant, contains the following remarks:—

"During the past week, the weather has been very unfavorable for the health of our city—the mornings and evenings being cool, while in the middle of the day the heat has been very oppressive. Our city is still suffering from the disease which made its appearance about a month ago, and we are sorry that we are not able to give to the absent the glad tidings that they may return, for in our opinion, and from the opinion of those with whom we have conversed, (when we take into consideration the large number of inhabitants who have left, and the small number remaining,) we must say that we can see no diminution, and the disease appears more fatal at the present, than at any time since its commencement.

Every thing that could be done by our city authorities has been done to remove the reputed causes for disease, but it still continues, and we do not look for its discontinuance until we have rain sufficient to swell our river (which at the present time is lower than ever before known by our oldest inhabitants) or until we have a very heavy frost."

From the commencement of the disease up to the 12th instant, there were ninety deaths reported, viz: 81 whites and 9 blacks; and from the 12th to the 19th (seven days) there were 36 more reported.

In New Orleans, the number of sick persons admitted to the Hospitals in six days amounted to 175, and the number of deaths at the same place during that time amounted to 62. The Picayune of the 8th says: "Not a cheering sentence, nor a word of hope have we to offer, relative to the epidemic. It is still unsparing in its attacks and deadly in its design—insidious and mortal."

Accounts from Mobile represent the disease to be raging with perhaps greater violence than in any other city in the South. Business is nearly all suspended; and many of the inhabitants have left the city. Some idea may be formed of the mortality in that place, when it is stated that 149 deaths occurred in nine days.

The Hon. John P. Richardson, one of the Representatives in Congress from South Carolina, has resigned his seat. This makes two vacancies in the delegation of that State, which will have to be filled before the next Session of Congress.

The venerable Matthew Carey died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 16th instant, in the 80th year of his age. It is thought his death resulted from injuries received by being thrown from a carriage a few weeks since.

"We are authorized to correct an error of the Observer, in claiming that a majority of Mr. Morris's neighbors voted for Deberry. The Whigs from other precincts flocked to Mr. Morris's own election ground, avowedly to give Deberry a majority. Five Whig voters went from Wadesborough alone for this purpose."

The above appeared in the Carolinian of the 31st ult. We received, a day or two since, a letter from a friend in Anson, who says "this is not the fact, for eight of the voters, to my knowledge, came from Morris's precinct to Lanesborough and voted for Deberry." Our correspondent further adds: "I know of other friends of Deberry who live in Morris's precinct that did not vote there." Our correspondent has offered, if necessary, to name the men and prove what he has stated.

State Capitol.—We congratulate our fellow citizens throughout the State, on the prospect of a speedy completion of the new Capitol. It is every way worthy of the character and resources of the State. May the voice of *patriotism*, alone, be heard within its walls, and wise and virtuous legislation diffuse happiness and prosperity amongst the people!—*Raleigh Register.*

A Fact to be Noted.—It is worthy of notice that *six* out of the nine packets which regularly ply between this port and New York and Philadelphia, are now discharging their cargoes at our wharves. This is a circumstance which has never occurred before within the memory of our oldest merchant.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Recent discovery of Lime in Stokes county, N. C.—We take the following paragraph from a letter to the editor of the Farmers' Register, dated

GUILFORD, N. C. Dec. 28th, 1838.

Lime has heretofore been beyond our reach and our hopes. But from the accidental burning of the soil of a neighboring county (Stokes) in the course of the last year, we now entertain the belief that it may ultimately be furnished in such quantities and for such prices as will justify its application as a manure for lands. The soil was underlaid with a species of rock that no person had ever dreamt of being lime-stone; but the first rain that fell after the fire, the rock slacked and furnished a quantity of fine lime. The quarries from which the rock were obtained are about thirty miles west of this place, and are said to be inexhaustible.

If North Carolina had appointed a competent Geologist 20 years ago to survey the state, at an expense of only a few thousand dollars, her wealth might by this time have been increased many millions from the proper application of her beds of lime.

If the education of our farmers' sons were such as it ought to be, and such as it might be at but little expense, no bed of lime-stone lying about the surface of the earth would remain so many years in long settled neighborhoods without its nature being discovered.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

The repugnance which many of the more enlightened of the friends of Mr. Van Buren entertained towards the Sub-Treasury is well known.—It was denounced by hundreds who have since found it convenient to modify their views, or, at least, to suppress them. Amongst the most decided of these partizan dissenters, was Governor MARCY, of New York. How he felt upon the subject, the following extract from a speech delivered at Owego, a few days ago, will fully explain. In this speech Mr. Talmadge stated the fact, that, previous to the extra-session of Congress in September, 1837, Governor Marcy called on him at his residence in Poughkeepsie, and urged him to oppose the Sub-Treasury scheme—that in so doing he would be sustained by the party in New York. The Governor remarked that he supposed he would be urged to endorse the scheme in his message, but, he added with emphasis, HE WOULD NOT DO IT! Mr. Talmadge also said that he had now in his possession letters from many of the prominent men of the party, which supported Mr. Van Buren, advising the same course that Gov. Marcy had done; and that, in pursuance of their advice, and his own honest convictions, he did oppose the bill, and now these very men denounce him for it. So much for Loco-Foco consistency.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Nickleby will be completed on the first of October. A work by Boz, "on an entirely new plan," will follow, in monthly parts, the first part to be out in March.

G. P. R. James has gone to Germany to collect materials for a new work, "The Life of Richard Cœur de Lion," the hero of Ivanhoe. The subject is an admirable one, and James is fully capable of treating it in a very able manner. His Lives of Charlemagne and Edward the Black Prince are guaranties that he will do justice to the Lion-hearted Richard.

Miraculous Escape.—Mr. Duglas, a highly respectable citizen of Augusta, precipitated himself head foremost, from the third story window of the Central Hotel, on Wednesday night last, and although he fell on a pile of wood, escaped uninjured. He was at the time laboring under the idea that he had taken the Yellow Fever in Augusta, (which place he had recently left,) and wished to destroy himself. He was taken back to his chamber, but with that cunning so peculiar to insane persons, eluded the vigilance of those placed to watch him, and again jumped out of the same window, alighting on his head; he did not escape as before, as his head was dreadfully bruised, and several bones broken. It is, however, thought that he will recover.

Athens (Geo.) Whig.

A chaplain being in company, was asked by a gentleman present for a toast. He exclaimed with much simplicity. "Alas, and a lack-aday! what can I give!" "Nothing better, replied the gentleman. "Come, a bumper to the parson's toast; "A *lass* and a *lack* a-day." A lack of rupees is a hundred thousand pounds.

Health.—While disease is ravaging so many of our Southern cities, we are pleased to assure our absent friends that the health of Wilmington is comparatively good, and that such cases of sickness as do occur, yield readily to medicine.

Wilmington Advertiser.

Dr. Hawk's Ecclesiastical History.—The second volume of the Rev. Dr. Hawks' "*Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States*" has been received. The volume comprises "A narrative of events connected with the rise and progress of the Protestat Episcopal Church in Maryland," beginning with a history of the religious, and incidentally of the civil, affairs of the colony of Maryland, as far back as its first settlement at St. Mary's in 1632, under Cecil Calvert, and bringing it down to the year 1838. Although possessing especial value for the clerical profession and the religious community, a glance through its pages has satisfied us that it offers scarcely less interest for the general reader. We ought to add, in justice to the publisher, that the work is beautifully printed.

National Intelligencer.

A Hard Case.—Some fellow, who wished to have Mr. Buskirk, the postmaster at Bloomington, in Indiana, removed from office, forged a letter in the name of Mr. B. to the Postmaster General, resigning the office, and recommending George H. Johnson, Esq. as a suitable person to fill the vacancy. Of course Mr. Johnson was no less surprised at receiving the appointment than was Mr. Buskirk at being superseded, without being conscious of any fault, or that one had been alleged against him. He immediately wrote to the Department, demanding the cause of his removal. He received for answer that it was in accordance with his own request. Mr. Buskirk has as yet been unable to find out the author. He offers $100 reward for his detection.

Indianapolis Journal.

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

"Aye, heaven and earth do cry impossible,
The shuddering angels round the eternal throne,
Veiling themselves in glory, shriek impossible,
But hell doth know it true!"

The well considered and fully devised scheme of the Van Buren conspirators at Harrisburg, with Mr. McElwee at their head, to assassinate a thousand good citizens, a scheme partially carried out and afterwards avowed, it is the present attempt of the party organs, and of the Pennsylvanian particularly, to turn into ridicule. They know the actual atrocity of the plot, and choked by the collar of habitual partizanship, cannot openly declare their opinions. This is in perfect keeping with their course. They pronounced the Southwark Resolutions, in which the "democrats" charged the office-holders with interference in elections, "a burlesque." So the gunpowder plot is "a burlesque." So, truly, is all Van Burenism, "a burlesque" upon honor, honesty, and patriotism.—*National Gazette.*

Texan Navy.—The brig Brazos sailed on Thursday for Galveston, Texas, being detained here ever since Saturday, when she cleared, partly by head winds and partly by the conduct of the sailors, who had gone on a spree on the strength of one of the crew having drawn a prize in the lottery. There was some difficulty in getting them aboard as long as they had a shot in the locker that they could fling to land-sharks; but the ammunition having run out, they went to their duty. It is said that the Brazos, before many months, will hoist the single star, and, having cut her eye teeth, will be a cruiser in the service of the new republic. She is a beautiful vessel, and we doubt not that with a good crew she will behave handsomely either in a run or a fight.

Baltimore Sun.

Origin of Bread.—There are many articles in common use, the origins of which are seldom thought of. Who, for instance, would trouble his head relative to the invention of that indispensable article of food, bread. Bread, however, was originally an invention of the Greeks, afterwards adopted by the Romans. For a long time, hand mills were, in Europe, the only machines used to grind the corn. The art of constructing wind mills originated, together with other inventions, with the Saracens. During several centuries, they used, in France, instead of plates, circular slices of the crust of bread, which were, after dinner, distributed among the poor. As early as the time of Pliny, the Gauls made use of yeast to raise their bread.

An old toper, who had long been accustomed to sucking the stopple, being on one occasion "pretty much as usual I thank ye," his wife procured a coffin and got some men to put him in it and carry him into the grave yard. This being done they watched to see what he would do when he came to himself. By and by having slept off the fumes of the liquor, he awoke and the top of the coffin being unfastened, he threw it off and sitting up began to stare around him in every direction. At last being fully persuaded that there was nobody there, the men being hid behind a tomb stone, "well," muttered he in drowsy tones, "I guess I'm the first one that's riz, or else I'm plaguily belated."

Phil. Evening Dispatch.

A new Surgical Case.—A few days since a boy belonging to the British School, Trowbridge, broke a blacklead or slate pencil into his ear, and so far had it gone in, and still so short was the piece, that it bade defiance to the attempts of one eminent medical man to extract it, and a second would not make the attempt but recommended the mother to take him to Bath, where he would, at the hospital, be sure to meet with proper attention, and be judiciously treated. Accordingly she was preparing the boy for a jaunt, and preparing due ablutions on his face, when the boy not behaving quite so well as his mother thought he ought, she gave him a smart box with the palm of her hand on the ear, (but not the ear that was affected,) when strange to tell, out came the pencil! The cure was wrought as if by magic, the journey saved, and all by a good sound box on the ear.—*Bath Post.*

Scarcity of Money.—It is a practical commentary upon the hardness of the times, that more than *forty* Sheriffs are yet behind in the settlement of their Public Accounts. That number will have to make their personal appearance at the Treasury Office in this City, with the *rhino*, between now and the first day of October ensuing, or be amerced in a heavy fine for their remissness. They will come in crowds, however, as the month draws to a close.

Raleigh Register.

A Man Hung Thirteen Times.—Doctor Chowne mentions in the current number of the Lancet, the very singular case of a Swiss, who had undergone the process of hanging thirteen times, and yet survived it all. When death at last had seized his prey, his body was examined to ascertain the cause of this strange tenacity of life, and it was found that the wind-pipe was turned to bone, a sufficient cause certainly for his not being suffocated.

A fine little Fellow.—In the Criminal Court, at Philadelphia, the other day, a small boy was objected to as a witness, on account of his extreme youth. When asked, "Do you know the nature of an oath!" "Yes," he replied. "What is it!" "That thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Ho! all ye witnesses, learn of this boy, and be wise.—*Phil. Gazette.*

A Mr. Adams, while trying a young colt, on Friday, met with a most singular and painful accident. As he was about leaving him, the colt seized the fore-finger of Mr. Adams's left hand, and *bit it completely off*? pulling out, at the same time, the extensor of the fore-arm to the elbow. The end of the finger was shown to us this morning by Mr. Beckwith, who accompanied Mr. Adams.—*St. Louis Bul.*

A young lady one night at a party was much annoyed by the impertinent remarks of a cox-comb who sat near her; at length, becoming tired and vexed, she turned toward him with an angry countenance, and said, 'Be pleased, sir to cease your impudence.' The fellow was astonished at so sudden a rebuke, and could not only reply, 'pray Miss do not eat me.' 'Be in no fear,' she replied, 'I am a Jewess.'

Hit him again.—The New York Visiter says that a young man in the back part of that state, who had been speaking disparagingly of a young woman in the neighhood and for which he received a severe flogging with a cowhide, applied to a magistrate for a warrent. On being asked why he did not turn upon his antagonist and take satisfaction, replied: "He only struck me nineteen times, but if he had hit me once more I'd given him h—ll."

A Pleasant Sight.—The Albany Advertiser says: "Both sides of State street were monopolized yesterday afternoon for nearly an hour, by a procession of the little children attached to the different Sunday Schools in this city. It was the unniversary celebration of the Sunday School Association, and the heavens themselves seemed to smile upon the thousands whom this interesting occasion had called together in the Capitol Park."

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22. P. M.

The all-exciting topic in the Stock Market is that of the United States Bank, which suddenly went down to par, and as suddenly rose. There is a great effort made in the street in some quarters to "BEAR" down this Stock, and very large parcels have been hammered off on time at par.

This is more than an ordinary packet day, being the day previous to the sailing of the Great Western. The operations in Bills were large, and there is a want of favorite Bills on London. The United States Bank, that have for the last year been regular drawers at 106¾ to 109¾, are no longer drawers, and the regular Bill holders have it all in their own hands. There are good drawers in plenty at 109¾ to 110, but a few of the favorite drawers ask 110¼.

Stocks.—United States Bank has taken another jump. In three days this stock has gone up four and a half per cent, and is now very firm. Other stocks to-day stand as they did yesterday.

MARRIED,

In Chester District, S. C., on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, the Rev. D. McNEILL TURNER, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this town, to Miss HARRIET DAVIES, daughter Wm. Stringfellow, Esq., of Chester District.

In Duplin County, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Alex. McIver. Col. CHRISTOPHER D. HILL to Miss ELIZABETH CATHARINE, eldest daughter of Robert Williams, Esq. deceased,—all of Duplin.

DIED,

At his brother's residence, in Brunswick County, on the 15th inst., MAURICE WADDELL, Esq., aged about 30 years.

In Moore county, on the 16th inst., Mr. WELLINGTON WADDELL, of Brunswick county.

At Smithville, on the 3d inst., Mrs. McRACKAN, wife of Robert McRackan, Esq. of Brunswick County.

In Raleigh, on the 15th instant, Miss REBECCA CAMERON, daughter of Hon. Duncan Cameron.

At his residence near Centre, Robeson County, on the morning of the 19th ultimo, Mr. DANIEL KELLY, aged about fifty years. Mr. Kelly was a native of Robeson County, but lived several years in the vicinity of Camden, S. C. He returned then to his native county, and commenced the planting business which he carried on successfully for several years. Although Mr. K. was never married, he has left numerous relations to inherit his estate. As a citizen, neighbor and friend, Mr. Kelly was much esteemed and beloved for his social and generous principles. His death is much lamented by his friends and neighbors.—*Communicated.*

Recently, in Mobile, Alabama, Mr. LEWIS BROWN, formerly a merchant of this place, but for the last two or three years a citizen of Mobile.

Recently in Alabama, GIDEON SEAWELL, Esq., formerly of Moore County, in this State.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17.—Brig Harvest from Boston. 18.—Schrs. Nimrod from Charleston, Splendid from Boston. 21.—Brig Fame from Providence.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 23.—Brig Franklin for Martinique, Schr. Mail for Philadelphia.

Produce per Rail Road for the past week.—Turpentine 320 barrels, Tar 29 barrels, Corn 136 bushels, Bacon 1,652 lbs., Flour 14 bbls, Cotton 10 bales.

RITCHLESS SENSITIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 25.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lard,	12
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Leaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	75 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed, $1 00 a $1 25		Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new	$4 a $5	Wheat, new	80 a
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	40
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—SEPT. 24.

Turpentine $2 28; Tar 1 65; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 6 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn, 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00. Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse 45; Rice 4 25.

Miss Bingham's School.

THE next Term will commence on Monday, 7th October.

Sept. 25, 1839. 64-6t.

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, 9th October next, under the superintendence of the Rev. Simeon Colton, whose known ability will, it is hoped, secure to the Academy its usual patronage.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1839. 64-4t.

The North Carolinian and Wilmington Advertiser, will publish the above till 9th October, and send their accounts to Geo. McNeill, Treasurer.

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR Sale 15,000 fine Morus Multicaulis Trees, from four to six feet high, having numerous branches—they will average at least 100 buds.

The above trees will be sold, deliverable (in all the month of November) either in Raleigh or at any point on the Rail Road, between Petersburg and Raleigh.

For terms &c inquire at this Office.

Sept. 24, 1839. 64—4w.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are respectfully invited to call immediately and settle the same, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH.

Sept. 23, 1839. 64-3wpd

WINDOW SASHES PRIMED AND GLAZED,

Venetian Shutter Blinds painted green, Panel Doors primed white, Store and Shop Doors painted in imitation of Oak, &c. &c.,

Delivered on Ship-board at NEW YORK.

				Cents.
8 by 10	best Lake	Dunmore	Cylinder glass	10 pr lig't
9 " 12	do	do	do	15
10 " 12	do	do	do	17
10 " 14	do	do	do	22
10 " 16	do	do	do	24
10 " 18	do	do	do	27
11 " 14	do	do	do	24
11 " 16	do	do	do	27
11 " 18	do	do	do	30
12 " 14	do	do	do	28
12 " 16	do	do	do	32
12 " 18	do	do	do	36
12 " 20	do	do	do	38
12 " 22	do	do	do	40
13 " 16	do	do	do	34
13 " 18	do	do	do	38
13 " 20	do	do	do	42
13 " 22	do	do	do	46
14 " 16	do	do	do	36
14 " 18	do	do	do	40
14 " 20	do	do	do	44
14 " 22	do	do	do	48

PANEL DOORS—double and single faced, full moulded, with two, four or six panels, 1¼ inch thick, 15 cents per foot, superficial measure, and 25 cents each door for priming; 1¾ inch thick, 20 cents per superficial foot, and priming 25 cents;

DOUBLE SASH DOORS—2¼ or 3 inches thick, glazed with French glass, three coats of paint, Grained and Varnished, 50 cents per foot, superficial measure.

ROLLING OR STANDING VENETIAN SHUTTER BLINDS—full moulded on both sides, painted green, with three coats of oil paint, with hinges and fastenings furnished complete, one dollar per foot, measuring the height of blind only.

Charges for boxing Sashes, Doors and Blinds, 3 cents per foot for boards used and no other charges added.

J. C. JOHNSON, *Catskill, N. Y.*
E. W. WILLKINGS,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Sept. 25, 1839. 64-2m.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

James Kelly and others vs. Archibald Kelly.

[PETITION FOR A DIVISION OF SLAVES.]

YOUR Petitioners state that Daniel Kelly, late of Robeson County, died intestate, and letters of administration issued on his estate—that they are the next of kin to the deceased—that Archibald Kelly, a brother of Intestate, lives in the State of Mississippi, and entitled to a distributive share: Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for five weeks, for said Archibald Kelly to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, to answer, plead, &c., or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 64th year.

SHAD'H. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

September 14, 1839. 64-5w.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Margaret McLauchlan and others vs. Charles MacLean, Daniel McLean.

[PETITION FOR THE SALE OF A SLAVE.]

THE Petition states that John McLean, late of Robeson County, died intestate in the year 1838, owning and possessed at the time of his death, besides other property, one negro slave—that John McLean, one of the Petitioners, administered on his estate, and that distribution cannot be made among the heirs and distributees unless the slave be sold—that the two defendants live beyond the limits of the State: Therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer five weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence, the 64th year.

SHAD'H. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

September 16, 1839. 64-5w.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

Received this day per Steam Boat,

30 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

September 2, 1839. 61-tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

CLEANSE and PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by its cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed a UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE And Trust Company.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Mordecai, Halifax,
Sportswood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cow1Y

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscribers, having a desire to remove to the West, offer for Sale their Land, lying on Cape Fear River, consisting of about 287 ACRES, with about 70 or 80 Acres under cultivation—about 16 miles above Fayetteville, and on the North East side of the River. Also about 645 ACRES Pinewood Land, well timbered, about 13 miles above Fayetteville; and where we live is a first rate SAW MILL, in good repair—2½ miles from a navigable stream.

The above Land will be offered at private Sale until the 1st of December; if not sold by that time, further notice will be given. Any person, desirous of purchasing good Land, would do well to make application, soon, to John McLeran, who resides on the place, (and examine for themselves,) who will take every pains in showing the Land.

JOHN McLERAN,
CATHARINE COLVIN,

Cumberland County, }
Sept. 3, 1839. } 61-cow1Dec.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of McGary & McTaggart, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James McGary is duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm.

JAMES McGARY,
A. McTAGGART.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 26, 1839. 61-4w.

James McGary will continue to transact the Forwarding and Commission business on his own account, at the same place occupied by the late firm.

The Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, Ashborough Citizen, Lincoln Transcript, Hillsborough Recorder, and Raleigh Star, will insert the above 4 weeks, in place of one now inserted, and forward their accounts to this office.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

June 5, 1839. 48tf

For Sale,

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
2000 Bushels coarse do.
80 Bags Rio COFFEE,
25 Hhds. SUGAR, (Porto Rico and New Orleans,)
10 Hhds. MOLASSES,
100 Kegs NAILS,
20 Tons of IRON, (embracing almost all sizes,)
100 Sides Sole LEATHER,
30 Harness and 10 Bridle do.
15 Sides Skirting,
3 dozen Calf Skins,
30 do. Upper Leather,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,

With the usual assortment of other GOODS, which are offered low for cash, good credit, or country produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.

—ALSO—

Bolting Cloths of the best kind.

H. & J.

August 29, 1839. 60-6w

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell that valuable Tract of Land on which he now resides, containing 562 ACRES, with a comfortable Dwelling House, and all the necessary out-houses, on the road from Fayetteville to Greensborough, 42 miles from Fayetteville, and 1½ from Tyson's Bridge, with about 150 acres of cleared Land—the balance well timbered, and nearly all adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Oats, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Some first rate Meadow Land, which might be made valuable in the production of Hay, as any quantity of that article can be sold for cash on the road.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable and healthy Residence, would do well to examine the above Land, as it will be sold on accommodating terms. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, or John R. Martin, in Fayetteville.

JOSEPH M. BUCHANAN.

Moore County, Sept. 11, 1839. 62-tf.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject,* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

☞ The Augusta Chronicle (weekly,) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

E. Y.

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Wilmington, August 1839. 58-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.

April 22, 1839. 42tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged,

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839

Erasmus Love *vs.* Cullen H. Lonceford.

Original Attachment levied on one Lot in the town of Rockingham, as the property of the defendant, adjoining the Lands of Ann Jennings and others, and summoned as Garnishee John C. Knight.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying said Cullen H. Lonceford to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Lot levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand. Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.

[59] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals,* and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF $20,000!!
2 PRIZES OF $15,000!!
3 PRIZES OF $10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each.	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction.*

May 7, 1839. 45-tfD

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Lady Bulwer's Novel, &c.

CHEVELY, by Lady Bulwer; The Phantom Ship, by Capt. Marryatt; The School Boy, by Abbott; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Hits at the Times, by Morris; Dumas's Travels in Egypt and Arabia Petræ; Millwright's Guide; Ruled Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 24.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

Just received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

30 BUNDLES HAY,
6 casks LONDON PORTER,
10 boxes assorted CANDY,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 15, 1839. 54tf

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,

On consignment, and must be sold very low for Cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUNSMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-ly.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egentou & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

GREEN'S STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

More New Books.

TRAVELS IN ASIA, with a full account of the Burmah Empire, by Rev. Howard Malcom; Births, Deaths and Marriages, by Theodore Hook; The Creppy, by the O'Hara Family; Robin Day, by Dr. Bird, author of Calavar, &c.; Memoirs of Celebrated Women, by James; Letters to Mothers, by Mrs. Sigourney; Letters to Young Ladies, by the Same; The Young Lady's Home, by Mrs. Tuthill; Caleb in the Country, a story for Children, by Abbott; Advice to a Young Gentleman on entering Society, by the author of the Laws of Etiquette; Life's Lessons, a Narrative; Mammon, by Harris; Ripley's Notes on the Gospels; Shanty the Blacksmith, by Mrs. Sherwood; Chapsal's Agricultural Chemistry; Religion of the Bible, by Rev. Mr. Skinner; Coles on God's Providence; Southern Harmony; &c.

For Sale by

E. J. HALE.